MANCHURIA

Bridge of Chinese Eastern Railway Over the Sungari.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

MANCHURIA, whose important east-west railway, the Chinese Eastern, has been the bone of contention between China and Russia, is an empire in itself. The state of Texas along with New York and Pennsylvania might be jotted into Manchuria and still leave enough room for New Jersey. In this domain of vast size is a mixed population of Chinese, Koreans, Japanese and Russians which numbers between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. So near to China's swarming deltas and Japan's overcrowded islands, it is still a land of great open spaces. This is a significant fact in Manchuria politics. For a while Japan and China competed by sending in streams of immigrants; but in late years the Chinese stream has become dominant owing to its lower scale of living.

This northern dependency of China is shaped like a giant jaw tooth whose roots touch the Great Wall where it reaches the sea and whose crown forms the south bank of the Amur river. This tooth is the wedge which separates Russia and Mongolia on the one side and Japanese Korea and the narrow strip of Russian territory along the Sea of Japan on the other. It is a land where empires meet, and, having met, build railroads.

Manchuria is better served in the matter of railway lines than any other part of China. After the treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese war, the railways were divided. Japan took over matters in the root of the tooth and Russia those in the crown. So it stood until a few weeks ago when the Chinese ousted Russian railway officials and seized the line. Japan still maintains her own rights in the leased territory surrounding Port Arthur and Dairen and along the railway concession running north almost to Harbin.

Dairen, Manchuria's chief seaport, has been largely Japanese built and resembles other cities of Japan except that it is worked out on a more modern and magnificent scale. Its docks and harbor equipment are comparable with the great seaports of the world.

Harbin, the metropolis of the north, is purely Russian. It lies on the banks of the Sungari river at the point of change from trans-Siberian trains to the southern connection with Peiping and Tokyo. Harbin now shelters great numbers of exiles from the old regime in Russia.

Mukden the Focal Point.

Mukden, the provincial capital, lies in the plains of central Manchuria and is the focal point of three empires. Here the Chinese and Japanese and Europeans each have their distinct cities, three in one. Modern Japanese business and residential blocks surround the railway station where the traveler from Chosen (Korea) or Peiping alights. A disreputable vehicle with lines reminiscent of old Russia bears the tourist through a straggling European quarter to the gates of the high-walled Chinese city two miles away. Japanese, Russians and Chinese meet but do not mingle.

The Japanese quarter is a splendid example of colonial efficiency. Streets are straight, broad and hard paved. Bazaars are filled with the latest products from Japanese farms and factories—luscious yellow persimmons, dainty tea sets, and gorgeous flowered cotton kimono cloth done up in one garment bolts. There are hospitals, schools and police stations, electric lighted and presided over by the latest products of the imperial educational system. Over the railway station is an excellent European style hotel, complete with brass beds and tile baths.

A short drive to the rickety Russian droshky and all is changed. The air grows heavier with strange odors. Gray brick Russian houses struggle along a bumpy road bordered by open drains, with millet and sweet potato fields stretching beyond. Occasional recently built Chinese structures give the appearance of new patches on an ancient garment.

This is the so-called international settlement and is well named. Wretched looking white Russian refugees abound. Korean women smoke their pipes in half-open doorways. Occasionally European consular compounds form islands of respectability; the American consulate, occupying a series of large and gaudy temple buildings, being particularly imposing, while a stately Georgian structure upholds the dignity of Great Britain.

Suddenly the carriage winds through a towered and tortuously curved gateway in the wall of the Chinese city. Uneasy smells increase into a distinct malodorous certainty. One-storied gray brick, gray tiled houses line a deeply rutted roadway. Blue cotton clothes are worn with the monotony of uniforms. Cheerful, unwashed yellow faces flow past in continuous streams. Perpetual and strident bargaining fills the air. Coal balls, sweet cakes, fly swatters and bolting tea water are hawked with shrill cries and ringing bells.

Given Up to Trade.

Such is the ancient Manchu capital from which the dynastic throne was moved to Peiping in the Seventeenth century, after the Manchu conquest of China. The huge palace of the successors of Genghis Khan still dominates the city with its gaudy emptiness, and tombs of Manchu rulers with columned halls and curving eves breed in lonely magnificence in forests outside the city walls.

Those few heirlooms from a historic past lie like soiled jewels in the mud-colored monotony of a dirty commercial city. Modern Mukden is wholly absorbed in trade. Lying in the center of a rich agricultural plain, it forms the meeting point of two great railway systems. One, running east and west, connects Tokyo and Chosen (Korea) with Peiping; the other north and south joins Port Arthur and Dairen to the Trans-Siberian railway.

A monument to its commercial importance as well as to fallen soldiers is the modest war memorial of the Japanese heroes who fell in the historic battle of Mukden during the Russo-Japanese war.

Although in the same latitude as Chicago and Boston, Mukden has a rather severe climate of the so-called "continental" type. Winters are long and cold; summers short but torrid. The hot season, however, ripens surrounding miles of beans and giant sorghum, making Mukden the beancake and bean oil market as well as the alcohol distilling center of North China. Cold winters bring a season of intense activity to the fur market. Buyers from the New York fur houses bargain with traders from the North for all sizes and grades of skins from dog to marten and from Siberian squirrel to Manchurian tiger.

Surrounding coal mines furnish abundant supplies for a bustling railway center. On the other hand water is comparatively scarce for a large part of the year. The relative disproportion between these two elements is probably responsible for the prime complexion of Mukden's somber but seething capital.

Land of the Soy Bean.

Manchuria, like New England, is the land of the bean, little more the soy bean. Beans, bean oil, and bean cake, or leavings from the oil presses, are chief exports.

The soy bean's rise from obscurity, only 20 years ago, to its present importance, is a wonder of modern commerce. Today its products, manufactured by the wholesale in Mukden, are shipped all over the world. Not only does the soy bean provide a sauce which is the worcestershire of China, but it also masquerades as cheese, candy, fertilizer, flour, and oil for lighting and lubricating.

The Japanese use it widely as the basis of confectionery. In this form it is highly palatable and the Japanese consider their candies and pastries more wholesome than ours—indeed they are appalled by the quantity of sugar which Americans consume.

Dairen, just north of Port Arthur, on the Liaotung peninsula, exported in one year nearly 150,000 tons of bean oil, and most of this came direct to the United States. Many of the ultimate consumers thereof probably were no more aware that soy bean oil was the basis of a delicious mayonnaise dressing than that hair-seal oil was an important ingredient of the bonbons they ate after dinner.

The region generally referred to as Manchuria really comprises three provinces of China, which are Tatsikar, Kirin and Liaotung. The latter, famous for its kaoliang and Shing-King or Fengtien, is the most southerly and richest of the three and contains the two Port Arthur and the Japanese reservation are located. It was here that the encroachments of Russia, in 1898, brought on her war with Japan.

Chinese in Manchuria are, as a rule, not native sons. They have inundated hither from all parts of China, driven from their homes by war and famine. The recent shortage of food and political turmoil in Shantung have sent millions of farmers and laborers from that province alone.

1—View of the parade with which the German city of Meissen celebrated its one thousandth birthday, the bust that is used by President and Mrs. Hoover on warm days for cruises on the Potomac. 3—Felix Hebert, the new senator from Rhode Island.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Huge Treasury Surplus May Bring About Another Cut in Federal Taxes.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon announced that the treasury surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30 was $185,000,000. Actual reduction in the public debt during the year was $673,000,000. The surplus would have warranted a total reduction of approximately $735,000,000, the additional amount being carried temporarily as an increase in the net balance in the general fund.

The surplus was accounted for largely by the unexpectedly large income tax receipts in March and June of this year based on abnormal profits from stock speculations during the year 1928. The huge 1928 earnings will be further reflected in the September and December income tax payments. The surplus for the calendar year 1929 may easily exceed $300,000,000, unless it is greatly cut down by loans under the farm relief act, for which $150,000,000 already has been appropriated.

Following Secretary Mellon's statement, President Hoover made it known that "careful study" was being made of the question of further reduction of federal taxes, and it was inferred that he probably would recommend another cut in his December message to congress. Three things, he said, must first be determined. These are the effect of legislation during the last twelve months which has increased expenditures far beyond the budget; how far the expenditures of the government in other directions can be reduced, and how far the increase in revenue is due to the temporary stock exchange activity.

The President evidently believes that it will not be necessary to wait until the March, 1930, tax returns are available before determining the income tax revenues may be expected to continue at their present volume. The administration program for tax reduction is likely to include a greater deduction for earned income and a reduction in the tax on corporation earnings.

ALEXANDER Legge of Chicago, president of the International Harvester company, has accepted appointment as a member of the federal farm board and will be its chairman for the first year. Other members announced by President Hoover and who have accepted are James C. Stone of Kentucky, representing tobacco cooperatives; C. C. Teague of California, fruit co-operatives; C. B. Denman of Missouri, president of the National Livestock Producers' association, and Carl Williams of Oklahoma, editor of a farm paper and identified with wheat and cotton co-operatives. W. S. Mosenp of Minnesota, an official of dairy co-operatives, was offered a place on the board but at the time of writing had not accepted.

Mr. Legge, according to the President, is making as great a sacrifice as any citizen who ever entered the public service. He is surrendering a salary of more than $100,000 a year to accept a place that pays $12,000 yearly. It is believed he will resign after one year and return to private business, but in the meantime, Mr. Hoover hopes, he will have worked out the solution of the farm problem. During the war Mr. Legge was vice chairman of the war industries board and manager of the allied purchasing commission, doing invaluable work.

IT WAS officially announced at the White House that President Hoover will call a national conference within the next year to discuss the health and protection of children. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, with the co-operation of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, will direct the work of the conference. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, former state health commissioner of Indiana, has been selected as executive secretary. The cost of financing the conference will be paid out of a $500,000 fund placed at the disposal of the President from private sources.

According to Mr. Hoover's statement, "the subjects to be covered embrace problems of dependent children; regular medical examination; school or public clinics for children; hospitalization; adequate milk supplies; community nurses; maternal education and nurses; teaching of health in the schools; facilities for playgrounds and recreation; voluntary organization of children; child labor and scores of allied subjects."

RUMORS spread all over the country to the effect that Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary in charge of customs, prohibition and coast guard operations, and James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, had been or soon would be asked to resign at the instance of President Hoover. This was vigorously denied at the White House, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said in a signed statement: "There is no truth in these reports, and there are no facts to justify the circulation of rumors of this character, which do an injustice to two gentlemen who are performing a difficult task with a high degree of ability and devotion, and who have the full measure my confidence and support."

The American Automobile association at its annual convention in Buffalo took cognizance of the methods of quick-trigger enforcement agents which, its members said, were endangering the lives of innocent automobile tourists along the Canadian border. President Thomas P. Henry of Detroit and others dealt with the matter in their addresses.

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts in a letter to Attorney General Mitchell suggested the appointment by the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church for vilification of the federal corrupt practices act, asserting that the law is a political organization as defined by that act and that it has failed to file itemized statements of its expenditures for the last four years. Deets Pickett, research secretary of the board, denied there was a basis for its prosecution. He stated that no expenditures had been made which he felt were reportable under the corrupt practices act, and declared that the act was not intended to curtail the right of free speech. He also reported that the board had spent less money in 1928 than the average annual expenditure of the five years preceding.

BOBBY JONES, the eminent amateur golfer of Atlanta, is again the national open champion. In the tournament at the Winged Foot club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., he fell into a bad streak of playing—that is, bad for him—and was tied for first place with Al Espinosa, professional. Each of them took 294 strokes for 72 holes. In the play-off at 36 holes Bobby had regained his form and Espinosa was at his worst, so the Atlantan won easily with 141 to 164. This is the third time Mr. Jones has captured the national open championship.

KING GEORGE'S speech from the throne, read in the British parliament by Lord Chancellor Sumner and of course representing the program of the Labor government, was not at all startling and was far from extremely radical. The most important promises made by the Macdonald regime were that efforts would be made toward disarmament, that there would be diplomatic recognition and new trade relations with Soviet Russia, that unemployment conditions would be improved and that numerous industrial ills would be investigated. The address mentioned favorable conclusions of the reparations conference and preparation for a second conference of governments which may serve to discuss the health and protection of children. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, with the co-operation of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, will direct the work of the conference. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, former state health commissioner of Indiana, has been selected as executive secretary. The cost of financing the conference will be paid out of a $500,000 fund placed at the disposal of the President from private sources.

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DESPITE strict censorship, reports are coming from Italy indicating that Mussolini and his Fascist regime are having difficulties in various districts. Provincial party secretaries have been changed, and two members of the chamber of deputies have been suspended without announced reason. The Fascist police are reported to have arrested 36 former leaders of Italian Masonry following the recent decisions of Masons in Paris to re-establish contact with the Masons in Italy. The country has an adverse trade balance and in consequence economic conditions have become unsatisfactory. Premier Mussolini summoned a meeting of the cabinet for July 15 and there may be a general shifting of officials.

SPAIN'S government is taking measures to check the fall of the peseta and pave the way for a return to the gold standard. Among the relief measures are: Formation of a national council to encourage consumption of home products and thus limit importations; regulation of foreign machinery imports, particularly for public works; restrictions of imports which currently enjoy reduced customs duties; stimulation of home production of tobacco, wheat, cotton, and corn, and protection for the Spanish automobile industry.

THE FARMER'S NEEDS

In the matter of banking are just as extensive and important as those of any other business man, for farming is the biggest business in the country.

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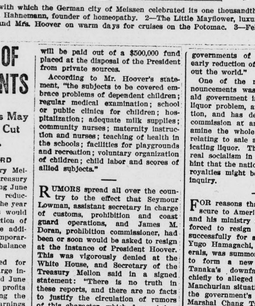

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1929

At a meeting of the anti-Smith Democrats and Republicans of Appomattox and Buckingham counties held at Dillwyn last Friday afternoon, R. B. Ransom, merchant and farmer of Dillwyn was nominated as an Independent candidate for Legislature.

Political Speaking

Thursday evening Hon. Lyons spoke in the Courthouse to an attentive audience of about forty people. He represents the anti-Smith people and was introduced by Chairman A. R. Harwood.

The speaker covered both State and national issues in a way, but the burden on his mind was to get rid of the Virginia machine or the so-called organization which dominates the Democratic party in the state.

He was violently opposed to the short ballot and favored a reduction in the automobile tax in some way by which the owner of a ten-dollar car will not have to pay the same license tax as that charged for a $700 car.

Judging from the crowd present it is a safe guess that Mr. Lyon won no converts for Dr. Brown, his candidate for Governor.

FOREST VIEW

Our community has been entertaining city and country relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. J. E. Martin returned to her home in Roanoke last Friday after spending the week with her niece, Mrs. J. A. Martin, she was accompanied by Miss Anne Martin, of Petersburg, who will spend some time with her.

Mrs. Bernice Pugh and Mrs. Gladys Pugh, of near Charlotte C. H., spent last week with their brother and sister, N. D. Marshall and T. H. Ford.

Mr. J. B. Marshall has returned to his home in Penn., after visiting relatives here several days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Nash entertained a house full last Sunday, besides the children, their husbands and children: Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Inge, of Appomattox, Mr. and Mrs. Otey Jones and children were present.

Mrs. L. D. Martin and children, of Richmond, have been visiting in the home of R. W. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Carl Ewers, of Lynchburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Dick Pankey, of Pamplin, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ford, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Smith and child and Mrs. J. R. Ford and baby, of near Appomattox, have been recent visitors in the home of R. W. Martin.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Billie Marshall, which occurred in California last week. Mr. Marshall is a brother of N. D.,, E. H. and H. B. Marshall. We extend to these families our sympathy.

SURE! WE DO JOB WORK

2 ENTRANTS IN 1,200 MILE BOVINE DERBY

Cows Making Long Trip on Hoof to Show.

St. Louis.—When "Tomboy" and "Alice," two pure bred Ayrshire cows, trudge through the streets of St. Louis early in October, this city will witness the finish of what is believed to be the first "bovine derby." Walking every step of the way from their homes in Vermont, the two cows are now en route to the national dairy show to be held in St. Louis, October 12 to 19.

Although it is necessary for the two cows to travel more than 1,200 miles in order to reach their destination, officials of the National Ayrshire Breeders' association, with offices in Brandon, Vt., and sponsors of the hiking cows, are confident that they will successfully complete the journey.

"Tomboy" and "Alice," it has been stressed, will not be interested in attractive vaudeville offers, as the purpose of their derby is merely to demonstrate that the modern pure bred cow has just as much endurance as the old-fashioned cattle that accompanied early settlers on their long overland trips to the Western states. After completing the first 300 miles of their long trek, the cows have been trained so they are efficient producers while en route.

Barn Travels by Truck.

The smaller of the steers, "Tomboy," has milked as high as 50 pounds of 4 per cent milk per day, and is now nearing out 40 pounds. "Alice" has made more than 50,000 pounds of milk since her last calving and is now freshened and is now producing about three gallons daily.

Although the cattle is an attractive "barn," mounted on a truck chassis, which serves as headquarters for the attendants as well as a base of supplies for the animals. One pound of balanced ration is fed for every four pounds of milk produced by the pair on their journey. No beet pulp, corn silage or hay is being carried. The cows are allowed to graze at night and along the roadside as they travel.

"Tomboy" was bred and is owned by L. B. Chapman, who maintains a herd of 200 ayrshires on a mountain side farm near West Rutland. She is somewhat undersized, and before leaving Vermont was never given more than six pounds of grain a day, nor ever enjoyed any legume hay or clover pasture. "Alice" was bred and is owned by the Vermont Industrial school at Vergennes, Vt. "Alice" is her mother's sister—is the second-prize winner in Vermont. Both of the "wanton bossies" are said to be attractive specimens of the Ayrshire breed, and are red and white in color.

Follow Main Roads.

In selecting the animals for this effort was made to secure outstanding or unusual specimens. Two breeders with reputations to live up to selected cows never invited to furnish candidates that would measure up to the average of their herds and the breed. One of the cows had been producing milk for only seven weeks when the trip was started. The other had been fresh more than eight months.

Original plans called for a route over dirt roads, but with the minimum use of hard surfaced highways. Experience, however, has demonstrated that the main paved roads are most satisfactory, and as a result the touring Ayrshires have followed the Cherry Valley turnpike and will follow other main roads.

Leather boots have been provided in the event of sore feet resulting from rough roads, but there has not yet been occasion to use them.

The cows are now making a minimum of ten miles a day, with occasional journeys of 13 and 14 miles.

Attendants Walk.

Attendants walk to walk the animals every day, with the exception of a week's stay at the state fair. By walking slightly more than 12½ miles a day, "Tomboy" and "Alice" will arrive in St. Louis, October 10 and have a day to rest before the opening of the million dollar dairy show. Milk weights are being kept and regular advanced registry supervision made while the cattle are traveling.

Angler Cuts Tentacles

to Drive Away Octopus

Los Angeles, Calif.—The coast battled a huge octopus off the coast near here and emerged victorious. Capt. Web Monstad, of a fishing boat, fell into the clutches of the devil fish and was saved when Boy Pettibone, another fisherman, went to his rescue.

Pettibone, who was in a second boat, saw Monstad floundering and forced his way through a bed of kelp into which the octopus had fallen.

Captain Monstad had disappeared beneath the surface. When he reappeared, Pettibone hacked off one tentacle after another. Captain Monstad then climbed aboard and Pettibone helped him into the boat, but was revived.

Doctor Braves Broken

Leg to Save Patient

Paris.—Hopping about on his good leg, a young and courageous doctor, Villefranche-sur-Saone saved the life of one of his patients who was stricken with a hemorrhage in the physician's office. He ran downstairs to a druggist to obtain what was needed and returning slipped and broke his leg. Realizing the need of haste, he got up and managed to hobble back to the office and stop the bleeding.

Easy

"But, honey, we must get a little money together. How will we furnish our house?"

"With wedding presents".

How foolish a man feels when he hears of a baby being named after him!

LONE WHITE WOLF BAFFLES HUNTERS

Killer at Large Despite Big Bounty Offered.

Stanford, Mont.—Swift as lightning, cunning as a fox, a bold killer white wolf has become the terror of the Little Belt mountains. Ranchers fear him, and assisted by federal hunters, have constantly sought to remove this big white beast that decreases their herds. But the $700 bounty offered by the Stockmen's association for the white wolf's hide remains unclaimed.

The killer wolf has been seen by many. Scores of shots have been fired at him. None has found its mark.

The wolf is never close enough for a sure shot when he enters the vision of an armed rancher or hunter. But he often appears at close range to unarmed ranchers, as though flaunting his cunning.

Most of his depredations occur during the winter months, when snow makes sight of him difficult. Many hunters have remarked that the killer darts for open patches when he encounters humans, the snow forming a white background that effectively conceals him.

The wolf has ranged at will for several years, killing cattle, colts and sheep with the ease and skill of a much larger animal. He always travels alone, and his tracks are distinguishable by their size. He is the biggest wolf in the mountains, and so wily and powerful a killer who has managed to elude pursuers and continue his depredations over a long period.

Colts, calves and sheep are not his only prey. He kills full grown cattle with ease, his method of attack consists of swift slashing onslaughts. He harasses cattle until they are unable to fight or run. Then the killing is made comparatively simple.

The total loss in stock killed in the Little Belt by White Wolf is estimated to be $3,000.

Lang to Quit Job as

Christ in Passion Play

Oberammergau, Bavaria. — Anton Lang is anxious to retire from the role of Christus in the decennially produced Passion play of Oberammergau.

The famous actor-glass worker added, however, that he would abide by the decision of the general committee which is to meet in September to select a cast for the 1930 performance.

Lang said he did not feel that he was growing any stronger in the impersonation of the leading role, as he wished to do from decade to decade, and that perhaps a younger man should have the role.

"It is a great physical strain to hang from the cross for a half hour at a time," he declared. "One must also not forget that weather changes, which can take place within a few hours in a mountain village, demand a healthy constitution for acting on an open air stage.

The thin tricot which is worn during the crucifixion scene affords little protection against chills or colds, particularly when the performances last into the raw days of autumn."

57-Ton Girder Carried

230 Feet by Flood

Butte, Mont.—Northern Pacific railway engineers, digging in the mud of a usually dry creek bed in eastern Montana, uncovered a treasure of $15,-355. Several weeks ago, a cloudburst carried away a Northern Pacific bridge. It was estimated that an 87-foot 57½ ton steel girder had completely disappeared.

Several days ago engineers saw the rough outline of the missing girder 230 feet below the bridge site. It was two feet below the surface of the mud, completely buried. The girder represented a cost of $13,265.

Colony Plan Fails

Vienna.—After 147 years in Russia, the Swedish colony Alt-Schwendorf has been forced to return to Sweden on account of hunger and poverty, it became known here recently.

Red Used as Danger

Signal in Ages Past

Milwaukee.—Evidence that red paint may have been used to denote danger 25,000 years ago was noticed in Spain cave, 50 miles from Toulouse, France, by George A. West, president of the Milwaukee public museum board, who has returned from a tour of Italy, France and England.

Vessels of red paint were found on the floors when the cave first came to public notice in 1906 and, wherever there was a dangerous passage, red dots, made according to French scientists, by fingers of Cro-Magnons, inhabitants of the cave, were printed on the walls, as a caution.

Mr. West said that he found evidence of four glacial periods in southwestern France, the last two of which coincided with two Wisconsin glaciers.

In the first period, estimated at about 500,000 years ago, the lowest type of culture is represented, Mr. West said. The only tools people then seemed to possess were broken rocks with jagged ends and rough edges.

More Fun

"My mother is terribly old-fashioned, Grace".

"Mine too, Mabel. So I always go out with grandmother.

One Point Of View

Love is most sincere when it loves according to needs, and not according to merit.

FIRE VICTIM'S AID ACCUSED OF HEXING

Mysterious Killing Baffles Atlantic City Police.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Out of the jumble of theories which followed the death of Joseph London, fifty-eight, who was burned in his home at Conovertown, near here, there has emerged a story of voodooism in which a mulatto heard the Gentile wife of his Jewish employer.

The mulatto is Otto Martin, the wife is the London widow, Mrs. Flossie London, half the age of her husband. A short time before London burned to death a break occurred between Martin and London, for whom he worked on shares, Martin collecting waste from the Atlantic City hotels to fatten hogs belonging to London, and the two splitting the profit.

Put Hex on Her.

It is along the hex story that private detectives who have unflaggingly continued their investigations since County Detective Chief Frank J. Harold unqualifiedly declared it an accident several days ago, are working in their efforts to solve the case, held a murder.

Mrs. London told them how Martin had put a hex on her. Under Martin's influence, her story goes, she did not have the mental strength to tell him to stay away from her home at Conovertown, as she said she would like to have done. In her mental stress Mrs. London went to an Atlantic City spiritualist, who gave her a tasteless herb to eat and remove the hex. This, she says, she did.

"It was a real thrill," she said, adding that her will was so strengthened that she found the breaking with Martin easy. She simply told him to stay away and he stayed.

Has Another Story.

Martin, however, had another story. He denied Mrs. London's hex story throughout. The son of a Virginia negro woman and an Abscon (N. J.) white man, he insisted he wielded no voodoo powers, and, in fact, knew nothing about such things. The reason he decided to break with London he said, was a business disagreement with London and his objection to Mrs. London's smoking.

"What right did you have to object to the taste your employer's wife had for cigarettes?" Louis E. A. Lodovico, the private detective, asked.

"I didn't have any right," Martin replied. "I just didn't like it, so I quit going there."

But the "hex" story remains as the most important clew unearthed by Lodovico in the mystery.

Snail Life in Florida

and Cuba Is Vanishing

Little River, Fla.—Snail life in Florida and Cuba is vanishing in many localities as forests are being stripped from the land.

Students of the creatures will have to rely upon material collected years ago, according to C. T. Simpson, formerly of the National Museum and now a private investigator. He has spent more than 30 years studying snails.

"Man has wrought great destruction to the hammocks in which tree snails live," he said, "so that certain forms are almost exterminated in Florida.

"Great areas of forest have been cut recently in Cuba in order that sugar cane might be grown, and it is probable that it will be a short time only when those snails will be wiped out entirely in many localities in that island."

Although Florida is separated from Cuba by a deep channel 90 miles wide, he believes that the creatures are carried on trees and floating logs are stretch.

Name Children After

Years of Their Birth

Kinston, N. C.—The Joneses will have no trouble forgetting their ages. The first grandchild of William Jones and his wife, negroes, has appeared at the residence of 1907 Jolly Jones near here. Children in the family have been named for the year of their birth. The new addition will be christened either 1930 Jolly Jones or July 1929 Jones, the parents said.

Nineteen Hundred Jones is now a resident of Baltimore, while the whereabouts of 1908 November Jones is not clear.

Husbands May Get

Alimony in China

Peiping.—Chinese husbands will have the right to sue their errant wives for alimony, and will have just as much chance of getting a living allowance as will the wives themselves, under the new law concerning "equal rights for women," soon to be promulgated by Wei Tao-Ming, acting director of the judicial board at Nanking. The new law will permit the judge to decide alimony on the basis of culpability. If the wife is wrong, she pays alimony. If the husband is wrong, he pays.

Americans Buy All

Attar in Bulgaria

Sofia.—Every little ounce of attar of roses produced by the famous Bulgarian rose fields belongs to Americans. American interests have out bid the French, the customary purchasers, and have bought up the entire Bulgarian rose essence crop.

Cattle that have been fattened on grass should be given only dry, non-laxative feeds for 3 or 4 days before shipping. This enables them to reach the market in better condition.

Public Sale Of Stock

By virtue of authority vested in me by a certain contract dated May 9, 1929, executed by Martin H. Cohen, of New York City, in which contract said Martin H. Cohen conveyed to me as trustee for Southern Battery and Electric Corporation, Twenty-five shares of stock of said corporation, and said Martin H. Cohen having failed to fulfill his contract and observe the covenants thereof and having been requested by the Southern Battery and Electric Corporation, beneficiary, to advertise and sell the said twenty-five shares of stock according to the terms and agreement set forth in said contract, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction the said 25 shares of capital stock of Southern Battery and Electric Corporation in front of the Farmers National Bank at 3 p. m.,

Saturday, September 28, 1929

Terms—Cash.

A. R. HARWOOD, Trustee

H. C. Babcock, Auctioneer.

WANTED

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In addition to the precision that standing value the Chevrolet Six represents, it is necessary to remember that it is built to the world's highest standards. In design, materials and in workmanship—it is every inch a quality car!

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An achievement no less remarkable than the design and quality of the Chevrolet Six is the fact that it is sold at prices so amazingly low! Furthermore, Chevrolet delivered prices include the lowest freight and handling charges available.

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